WORDS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

First inaugural: "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

To a Baltimore committee, April 28, 1861: "Keep your rowdles in Baltimore and there will be no bloodshed. Go home and tell your people that if they will not attack us, we will not attack them; but if they do attack us, we will return it, and that severely."

From a letter to General McClellan calling attention to reported favoritism: "I now think it is indispensable that you should know how your struggle against it (corps organization) is received in quarters which we cannot entirely disregard. It is looked upon merely as an effort to pamper one or two pets and to persecute and degrade their supposed rivals. The commanders of these corps (Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes) are the three highest officers with you, but I am constantly told that you have no consultation or communication with them. Do you think you are strong enough, even with my help, to set your foot upon the necks of Sumner, Heintzelman and

In response to a serenade after the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Lincoln referred to the Fourth of July as the date of the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence and the anniversary of the death of the two signers who were Presidents, and of another ex-President five years later on that day, and then proceeded: "And now on this last Fourth of July we have a gigantic rebellion, at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that all men are created equal; we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day. And not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle on the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month of July, and so on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration that all men are created equal 'turned tail' and ran."

Opinion of Grant in July, 1863: "General Grant is a copious worker and fighter, but a very meager writer and telegrapher."

From a letter to a convention of unconditional Union men in Illinois in August, 1863: "Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come scon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet. And there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and clinched teeth, and steady eye and wellpoised bayonet, they have helped mankind to this great consummation; while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that with malignant and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it."

Closing words of the third annual mes-"We do honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose our armies, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpet-

After recognizing the general prosperity of the industries of the country and the increase in population, in spite of the war, in his Thanksgiving proclamation of October, 1863, Mr. Lincoln said: "No human council hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered

To Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, March, 1864: "Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will define the elective franchise. I hereby suggest whether some of the colored people may not be let in-as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to come to keep the jewel of liberty in the

family of freedom." Lincoln's opinion of Grant in March, 1864: "Grant makes the least fuss of any man I ever saw. I believe two or three times he has been in this room a minute or so before I knew he was here. It's about so all around. The only evidence you have that he's in any place is that he makes things git. Wherever he is things move. Grant is the first general I've had. He's a general; I'll tell you what I mean. You know how it has been with rest. As soon as I put a man in command of the army he'd come to me with a plan of campaign and about as much as say, 'Now, I don't believe I can do it, but if you say so I'll try it on,' and so put the responsibility of success or failure on me. They all wanted me to be general. Now, it isn't so with Grant. He hasn't told me what his plans are. I don't know, and I don't want to know. I am glad to find a man who can go ahead without me."

Democratic strategy according to Lincoln: "Abandon all the forts now garrisoned by black men, take 200,000 men from our side and put them on the battlefield or cornfield against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks. We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places. Where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the war Democrats to put down the rebellion by fighting both the master and the slave long before the present policy was inaugurated. There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery our black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity."

If there had been truly excellent mugwumps in 1864 how they would have been grieved at the following letter to General Sherman, dated Sept. 19: "The State election of Indiana occurs on the 11th of October, and the loss of it to the friends of the government would go far toward losing the whole Union cause. The bad effect upon the November election, and especially the giving the State government to those who will oppose the war in every possible way. are too much to risk if it can be avoided. The draft proceeds, notwithstanding its strong tendency to lose us the State. Indiana is the only important State voting in October whose soldiers cannot vote in the field. Anything you can safely do to let her soldiers or any part of them go home to vote at the State election will be greatly

To a Southern woman interceding for the release of her husband, who was a prisoner of war: "You say your husband is a religious man. Tell him when you meet him that I say I am not much of a judge of religion, but that in my opinion the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against this government because, as they think, that government does not sufficiently help some to eat their bread in the sweat of other men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to

Closing words of the second inaugural: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all na-

To an Indiana regiment marching through Washington, March 17, 1865, being introduced by Governor Morton: "It will be but a few words I shall undertake to say to them, they cannot expect to command city ditch. I was born in Kentucky, raised in Indiana. I public confidence.

and lived in Illinois. And now I am here, where it is my business to care equally for the good people of all the States. . . . While I have often said that all men ought to be free, yet I would allow those colored persons to be slaves who want to be, and next to them those white people who argue in favor of making other people slaves. I am in favor of giving an opportunity to such white men to try it on for these

Abraham Lincoln's first speech: "Fellowcitizens-I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal revenue system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

"Gold is good in its place; but living, brave and patriotic men are better than

"God must like common people, or he would not have made so many of them. "I am indeed very grateful to the brave

men who have been struggling with the enemy in the field." "This country, with its institutions, be-

longs to the people who inhabit it." "Let us have that faith that right makes right, and in that faith let us, to the end.

dare to do our duty as we understand it." "The reasonable man has long since agreed that intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all evils

among mankind." -"The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance."

"Of the people, when they rise in mass in behalf of the Union and the liberties of their country, truly may it be said, 'The gates of hell cannot prevail against

"I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that with you (the people) and not with politicians, not with Presidents, not with office seekers, but with you, is the question, shall the Union, and shall the liberties of the country be preserved to the latest generation."

FOOLING THE BARBER.

An Instance Where the Business Proves Unprofitable.

Now and then one comes across one of those genial, sweet-tempered people, the very contact with whom appears to make the world run smoother and sends a glow of sunshine coursing along the veins. One of those rollicking, joyous, effervescent natures, you know, that have the effect of pervading things wherever they happen to

That was the kind of a man this was, and he pervaded a barber shop at the time. His nice, round body just filled the big chair comfortably. His plump face was so full of dimples that it actually embarrassed the man with a razor. He smiled so much that he was in continual good luck not to have a mouthful of lather. Nothing saved him but the fact that his mirthfulness was provoked by the stories trickling into his ear from the lips of the barber himself. It was the first time I ever saw a man in a chair laugh at the barber's stories. Most men grow suddenly deaf or curtly resent any attempt on the part of the tonsorial artist to lead them into conversation. As for laughing at what the barber said. I never had even so much as heard of such a thing. Therefore I noted the apparently

extraordinary circumstance. The airs suddenly assumed by that bar-ber were something delightful to witness. He walked round his appreciative custom-er, now purring in the left ear, now in the right, all the while rubbing and lathering and scraping. In unconscious imitation of the professional humorist on the stage, the barber always allowed a sufficient time for laughter and applause by lifting his razor from the man's throat at the proper interval, immediately resuming the thread of his narrative and shave together. Illus-trative of a curious fact, the other half dozen customers in the various stages of hair cut, shampoo, shave, brush and boot-black regarded the pleasant intercourse with plain disfavor. The process of being barbered is an exceedingly solemn one. Loud talk is abominable—laughter is intol-The most companionable and approachable men become silent, morose, suspicious, solemn, resentful or thoughtful, as the case may be, while in the barber's chair. I don't pretend to give the reason why-I merely state it as a curious fact. And, therefore, as I noted the gushing humor of the barber and the wonderful charm he appeared to exert upon his jolly customer I also remarked the universal disdain and profound disgust on the faces

Finally, as all nice things must have an end, the last story of the humorous barber had been duly laughed at, and the last touch of the brush had been given to the departing customer's coat. When he skipped lightly out, he seemed to leave a great hole of silence and gloom behind him. But this was only for the moment, then the humorous barber, who had been silently contemplating his own deep, facetious nature for a few moments, got down to earth by emitting a yell that made every-

body jump.
"He's got my watch and chain!" cried the excited man, breaking for the door without hat or coat. The humor of the barber was irresistible this time. Those who had not smiled before laughed with a heartiness that would have delighted the genial, whole-souled, ollicking gentleman who had just greased the wheels of time.

HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

Prevention Rather Than Medical Treatment the Thing to Depend On. Dr. H. M. Biggs, in the Forum.

As the tubercle bacilli do not multiply outside of the living body, excepting under artificial conditions, and as it has been proven experimentally that the disease is due to these germs it follows that when the disease occurs it must be produced by the same individual germs that have been thrown off by some other human being or animal suffering from tuberculosis. A vast amount of evidence can now be adduced to show that consumption is com-

paratively rare among those who live an outdoor life under normal and healthy conditions. For every 1,000 deaths from all causes 103 farmers die of pulmonary tuberculosis, 108 fishermen, 121 gardeners, 122 agricultural laborers, 167 grocers, while among tailors the mortality rises to 290, and among drapers to 301. Out of every 1,000 deaths among printers and compositors 461 -or nearly 50 per cent. of all-result from

The duties of State, municipal and sanitary authorities in this matter are clear and specific. Comprehensive and efficient means should at once be taken for the prevention of tuberculosis. These means should consist in educating the people as to the infectious nature of the disease; in instructing them in the means and methods to be taken to render the sputum innoxious; in the systematic employment of beateriological examinations of the sputum for the early diagnosis of tubercular patients before they are again occupied by other people; in the establishment of public hospitals for the segregation, isolation and treatment of the consumptive poor; in the enactment of regulations which shall forbid the eraployment of tubercular patients in such occupations as shall injure the welfare of others; in the adoption of sanitary regulations to prevent the dessemination of infection by means of tubercular sputum in places of assembly; in the governmental inspection of dairy cattle, and in the destruction of those found to be tubercular.

A person suffering from pulmonary consumption may be absolutely free from danger to his most intimate associates or his immediate surroundings, if only the sputum is disposed of with scrupulous care. The sputum and the sputum alone, in some way is the source of danger; and common sense, good sanitation, humanity, and even the requirements of simple cleanliness, demand that this should be destroyed or rendered harmless. Dr. Law-rence Flick, of Philadelphia, who has studied this subject carefully, has expressed the firm conviction that with our present knowledge we have it in our power to completely wipe out pulmonary tuberculosis in a single generation, and he adds: "Were half the energy which is being spent in the almost hopeless task of searching for a specific cure for tuberculosis devoted to its extermination, its accomplishment

Taking No Chances.

Washington Star. "What ye lookin' fur?" asked Plodding "Work," replied Meandering Mike.

"What fur? "So's I kin see it fust an' dodge."

But Will That Do It. Philadelphia Times (Dem.) Until the Democrats learn to stand together and to attend to the work intrusted

The NEW YORK STORE

ESTABLISHED 1853.

FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE

All the surplus stock and small lots in every department have been marked at prices which WILL make short work of them. If you are interested in saving a little money, take opportunity by the forelock, and come TO-MORROW.

At the Dress Goods Counter.

Double fold English Cashmeres in all the desirable shades, and usually

sold at 25c, for 9c a yard. 36-inch Changeable Novelties 150 a yard. Reduced from 29c.

38-inch Fine Mixed Suitings, all wool, 25c a yard. Reduced from 5oc. 38-inch All-wool Armures, now 39c a yard instead of 6oc.

Also 16 pieces of those 75c Silk and Wool Costume Checks for 49c 46-inch French Novelties, now 59c

a vard instead of \$1. All Wool, Silk finish, Black Henrietta, regular dollar quality, for 69conly a few pieces left. New Dress Goods and fine

Wash Goods are being passed into stock every day. Plain Dimities, Piques,

Crepe Zephyrs, Lace Stripes, Black Embroidered Lawns, Duck Suitings, Broche and Fancy Sateens, etc.

Silks Center Bargain Countee.

A lot of printed India Silks, new and beautiful designs in choice colorings, at 29c a yard; good value anywhere at 50c.

Scraps or bias corners of Silk for fancy work or quilt patches only 5c each.

Plain Colored Surah Silks for 17c a yard. No comment

10 pieces Black Satin Rhadame, good 750 quality, for 49e a yard. 8 pieces 24-inch Black Satin Rhadame, good value at 90c, only 69c while they last.

Housekeeping Linens.

100 dozen Cream Damask Napkins, 5-8 size, good weighty stock, for 98c

a dozen; honestly worth \$1.25. Buy | Hosiery and Underwear.

them quick if you want any. 58 dozen fine quality double Damask Bleached Napkins, 3-4 size, for \$2.49 a dozen; well worth \$3.50 a dozen. These come in plain Damask for hemstitch finish; also, Lilly of the Valley and other choice patterns. 52 dozen Soft Satin Damask Towels, sizes 20x 45, plain white and fancy borders, knotted fringe, good plump value for 35c, going in this

New Scarfs and Lunch Cloths. About 1,000 yards more of that all-Linen, Brown Crash, 16 inches wide, for 4340. 20-inch, all Linen, Bleached Toweling, So a yard. Good value at 10c.

fine dew-bleached Towels, hemstitched and knotted | 12½c a pair. fringe.

Heaps of new Table Linens now on sale at special

At the Print Counter.

Remnants of Turkey Red Prints, 7c quality, for 4 1-2c a yard.

Best Indigo Blue and Fancy Prints for 5c a yd. 8c Staple G nghams for 5c.
12 1-2c Fancy Dress G nghams for 7 1-2c.
12 1-2c Pacific Chambray for 7 1-2c.
Pongees, Lousann es and Sateens, all new and choice designs, 12 1-2c.

Cottons and Flannels.

Yard-wide Brown Muslin,

Yard-wide 6c Brown Mus-

lin for 5c. 21 yards 36-inch Bleached

Muslin for \$1. 9c Bleached Muslin for 7½c. Special prices on Sheets and

Pillow Cases. 25c Bleached Sheeting, 24 vards wide, for 19c.

Good 1212c Outing Flannels for Sc. all new \$1.25 White Spreads for 98c. Half Wool White Blankets, slightly soiled, \$1.89 instead of \$2.50.

Men's Wear.

Good 4-ply Linen Collars, extra sizes, 6 for 25c, 4-ply Linen Cuffs 10c a pair. Men's Ivory Cuff Buttons 2c a pair. Men's Suspenders, silk ends and extra strong web, at 25c a pair, always 35c. Men's 50c Teck and Four-in-Hand Scarfs, all

An odd lot of Vests and Pants in Children's sizes only 9c each. No need to tell you that's low.

Ladies' Natural Grey Swiss Ribbed Vests and Pants only 29c each Were 50c.

Children's Union Suits 19c each.

Ladies' Cotton Hose in new Headquarters on Webb's shades of Tan, also Black, with fancy colored tops, at

At the Glove Counter.

A lot of five and sevenhook Suede Kids in Grey only, regular \$1 and \$1.25 quality, for 59e a pair. All sizes.

Read this bargain:

A new lot of 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, fancy embroidered wrist, in all the new shades, a good \$1.75 quality; but we bought the entire lot from the manufacturer, and shail sell them for \$1 a pair. Hurry up if you want any. Small sizes only left in those 49c and 69c.

All the 50c, 65c and 75c Silk and Cashmere gauntlets are now selling for 25c a pair.

Corsets and Muslin Underwear.

A few more 50c Children's Waists and Corsets 25 dozon Cream Brocaded Corsets, regular 75c quality, for 50e a pair; all sizes.

A few styles of good dollar Corsets in White,
Drab and Black: we are closing out at 63e a A few large sizes in Thompson's G seconds, a regular \$1.50 Corset, for 89c.

A few large sizes also in Thompson's E Corsets, a regular \$1.75 Corset, for \$1.19. Black and Colored Satin Corsets, regular \$3 Good Muslin Gowns, with V neck, trimmed

with embroidery, for 39c each.
Good Muslin Drawers, yoke band, hem and
tucks, regular 25c quality, for 19c.
Fine drawers at 35c, 50c and 75c, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Good Muslin Gown with 4 rows of embroidery on yoke and beading for 59c, regular 75c value. Six styles of choice Muslin and Cambric Gowns at 75c; fine tucks and embroidery. At 89c a lot of \$1 and \$1.25 Gowns. Numbers we are closing out. Beautiful White Skirts at 69c. 75c, \$1 and A choice line of Infants' wear. Underwear,

Caps, Dresses, Cloaks and Bonnets.

Upholstery Department.

100 Heavy Chentile Table Spreads, \$1 quality, for 75c each; yard and half square, knotted 50 Handsome Chenille Table Spreads, heavy knotted and loop fringe, yard and half square, at \$1 each; regular \$1.75 vuality. Only two to A lot of fine Dotted Swiss and Figured Muslins, in white and colors, at 20e a yard; full 36

New Satin Ruche in all colors, 48 inches wide at 49c a yard. 25 pairs of those extra quality Lace Curtains One or two patterns in Lace Curtains, with poles and trimmings included, for bare cost of he curtains.

A Flurry in Carpets.

418 sample ends of fine Wilton Velvet for Rugs and Mats. Look at the price:

One lot, in mat size, 19c each. Another lot, 1 yard long, for 39c each. Another lot, 1½ yards long, at 59c each. And the yard and a half size for 79c each. These only touched the carpet room Saturday afternoon, and are worth three times the price asked for Buggy Rugs and Floor Rugs.

In the Furniture Department.

Four styles of Colonial Chairs and Rockers, with wood seats, in solid oak, probably 2:0 all told, and and worth from \$5.50 to \$8 each; some with arms some without; beauti ully polished; and we shall sell them for less than manufacturer's prices. Look,

100 Antique oak finish Rockers, spring seat, up-holstered in silk plush; regular price \$2.75, for \$1.75 About 20 White Maple 3-piece Bedroom Suites, which we will close at \$10.75 each, the actual value Also, a solid oak hand-carved, highly finished Bed-room Suite, cheval bureau, with French bevel glass, for \$25. The same in square bureau for \$22.

Basement Specials.

500 pieces of genuine Haberman Granite Ware will be sold on Monday at just half regular price. For

2-quart Coffee Pots, regular price 98c; special sale Wash Basins 50e; special sale price 25c. Tea Kettles, regular price \$1.95; sale price 98c.

14-quart Dish Pan, regular price \$1.14; our price

This is only a few, but you have the idea, haven't you? Just 10 more of those \$1.50 Toilet Sets that have made such a fuss.

The balance of our 56-piece Tea Sets, only \$3 a set

500 Glass Fruit Saucers at 2c each.

Balcony. New Standard Patterns are in-fit the best, most For one week longer we will take subscriptions for Ladies' Standard Magazine at 30c a year. After that

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, for

Your choice of five 112 piece Dinner Sets at \$13.98.

Pettis Dry Goods Co

THE ABDUCTION OF A KING.

The abduction of Stanislaus Augustus, King of Poland, in the very midst of Warsaw, his own capital, was probably as audacious an exploit as any body of conspirators ever conceived or accomplished. Perhaps I should say "nearly" accomplished, since at the last moment the King effected his escape, but in its earlier stages the attempt was completely successful. The instigators of the offense were the confederate Polish nobles, who had never recognized Stanislaus as lawfully elected, and, not without reason, looked upon him as the mere tool of Russian tyranny.

The man who planned the details of the abduction was the celebrated Polish patriot, Pulaski. He it was who engaged a body of forty adventurers to carry it out, under the leadership of three daring men, Lukowski, Strawinski and Kosinski, whom he had won over, and who had sworn to deliver the King dead or alive.

Making their way by stealthy journeys from Czitschokow, in Great Poland, they entered Warsaw on the 2d of November, without having been discovered. They were disguised as peasants in charge of carts loaded with hay, under which were concealed their saddles, weapons and ordinary

They did not all penetrate into the heart of the city; some remained at the gates. The others, on the following evening, collected, with due precautions, in the street of the Capucins; for they calculated, "from information received," that the King would pass that way on returning to his palace at the accustomed hour.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, leaving the residence of his uncle, Prince Czartoriski, to whom he had been paying a visit, the King drove into the trap prepared for him. His escort did not exceed some fifteen or sixteen grooms and troopers, and an aid-de-camp rode with him in his carriage.

Suddenly a number of well-armed men sprang out of the darkness and surrounded both the carriage and its escort, ordering the coachman to pull up. Before he could obey a shower of bullets clattered about the vehicle and struck down an equerry who had posted himself on the doorstep to defend his master. The escort had fled at the first shot; even the aid-de-camp was gone; the King was all alone. It was a pitch-dark night, and he attempted to profit by the darkness; but before he had taken half a dozen steps a rough hand clutched hold of his hair. "We have you now," cried the man who had stopped him; 'your hour is come," and a pistol was discharged so close to his face that he afterwards said he could feel the heat of the flame. At the same time a sabre stroke was aimed at his head and cut through his hat and hair to the skull. Meanwhile the conspirators had remounted their horses; two of them seized his collar and dragged him on between them, while they rode, at full gallop, five hundred paces through the

streets of Warsaw. The alarm had by this time been given in both palace and the city. The guards hastened to the scene of the outrage, but discovered only the King's hat, soaked in blood. It was concluded at once that he had been killed and his dead body carried off by the murderers; the city was filled with all kinds of dreadful rumors. The King was soon breathless and ex-

hausted with the cruel treatment to which he had been subjected. He was unable to stand, and his captors were obliged to mount him on horseback. Then they proceeded at a still more rapid pace. On reaching the city gate they found it closed. so that the only means of escape was by leaping the ditch. They did not hesitate, The King was of course compelled to follow their example. He pushed his horse forward, but he fell in the middle. A secattempt, a second failure, and the poor animal broke his leg. Stanislaus was dragged out covered with mud and greatly disordered; another horse was provided, and the desperate ride resumed. But not before they had relieved him of all his valuables. Even Lukowski shared in the plunder, snatching the ribbon of the King's black eagle, with the diamond cross at-

were spent with fatigue, and would not

Most of the conspirators now dispersed:

no doubt in order to warn their chiefs of

the captive's approach. Only seven remained, under the command of Kosinski.

The night had grown so heavy that they had lost their bearings, and knew not

where they were. Moreover, their horses

wilk, for 30e. about the fields, unable to discover any regular road, or to get out of the neighborhood of Warsaw. At length they re-mounted King Stanislaus, two of them holding him up in the saddle with their hands, while a third led the horse by the bridle. Thus they stumbled on until the King, perceiving that they had struck into a path which led to a village called Burskow, warned them that some Russian sol-diers were stationed there, who would probably attempt his rescue. Strange advice, you will say, for the King to have given to his abductors, but it was really dictated by consummate prudence. He was reasonably afraid that on seeing the Russian guard the conspirators might have killed him and taken to flight; whereas, by informing them of the danger to which they were exposing themselves, he to some extent gained their confidence, and, as a matter of fact, thenceforward they treated him with great lenity. Finding himself unable to endure any longer the painful pos-ture they had forced upon him, he begged them to provide him with a boot and another horse. To this they assented; and then resumed their journey over the pathless tracts, frequently retracing their course without knowing it, until they final-ly found themselves in the wood of Bielany, not more than a league from War-

Meanwhile the capital was a scene of consternation and perplexity. The guards were afraid that if they pressed the pursuit of the captors, the latter, in their rage, might put the King to death under cover of the darkness. On the other hand, by delaying, they gave them time to convey their victim to some secure retreat. whence it might not be possible to rescue him. At last, several nobles mounted their horses and followed up the traces of the conspirators until they reached the point where the King had crossed the ditch. There they picked up his pelisse, which the King had lost in the scuffle, and as it was blood spotted and shot-torn, it confirmed them in their belief that the King was

Stanislaus and his captors were still wandering in the wood of Bielany, when they were suddenly alarmed by the sounds of a Russian patrol. After holding a short conference together, four of them disappeared, leaving Kosinski and two others with the King. A quarter of an hour later they came upon a second Russian guard, and the two men fled, so that the King was alone with Kosinski. Both had abandoned their horses and were on foot. Exhausted by all he had undergone. Stanislaus begged his guardian to halt and allow him a few minutes' repose. The Pole refused and threatened him with his drawn sword, but at the same time told him they would find a vehicle waiting for them on the threshold of the wood. They continued their tramp until they found themselves at the gate of the Convent of Bielany. Kosinski was here so agitated by his thoughts that the King perceived his disorder, and, having remarked that they had strayed from the road in quite a different direction, added: "I see that you do not know where to go. Let me seek shelter in the convent, and do you provide for your own safety." "No," replied Kosinski,

'I have sworn.' They continued their journeyings until they arrived at Mariemont, a small palace belonging to the house of Saxony, which is not more than half a league from Warsaw. Kosinski showed some satisfaction on finding out where he was, and the King having again asked for a few minutes' rest, he consented. While they reclined together on the ground, the King employed the brief interval in endeavoring to propitlate his conductor and persuade him to assist, or at least permit, his escape. He represented to him the criminality of his conduct in undertaking to kill his sovereign, and the invalidity of an oath taken for such a purpose. Kosinski listened attentively, and at last showed some signs of remorse. "But if," he said, "consenting to save your life. I reconduct you to Warsaw, what will be the consequence? I shall

be arrested and put to death." This reflection plunged him anew into uncertainty and embarrassment. "I give you my word," said the King, "that no ill shall befall you; but if you Joubt the falfillment of my promise, escape while there is yet time. I can find my way towards some place of safety, and I will certainly point out to any who might wish to pursue you a route directly opposite to that taken by you." Kosinski could no longer resist. Throwing himself at the King's feet he implored his forgiveness, and swore to protect him against every enemy, adding that he would trust wholly to his generosity. The King repeated his promise that no harm should come to him. Thinking It prudent, not the less, to gain some asylum without delay, and remembering that there was a miller's hard by, he immediately turned his steps in that direction. Kosinski knocked at the door. There was no reply. Then he broke a windowpane, and demanded that shelter should be given: but the miller, thinking they were robbers,

pane." This pithy argument convinced the miller; he opened the door and received The latter immediately wrote in French the following note to General Couer, colonel of his foot guards:
"By a kind of miracle I have escaped from my assassins, and am now at the little mill of Mairemont. Come as soon as may be to convey me from here. I am wounded, but not badly." The King experienced some difficulty in finding a messenger to take the billet to Warsaw, but at length succeeded. Without a minute's delay, Couer repaired to the mill, followed by a detachment of guards. On arriving there he found the King sound

asleep on the ground, covered by the miller's cloak. The reader can imagine all that ensued—the surprise of the miller and his family when they discovered whom they had treated with such scant courtesy; the delight of the King at the happy ending of the night of peril; the rejoicings in Warsaw when the citizens welcomed back their sovereign. All's well that ends well, and so ended this strange story of the abduction of a King.

-All the Year Round.

HOW TO SLEEP WELL. Put Pillows Under the Feet Instead of Under the Head.

New York Press. A most important discovery has recently been made by a German professor that will materially improve the physical and mental strength of all who follow its lesson, if the discovery is really genuine, as the professor claims it is Superstition or legend or the custom of years has had an influence upon us while we slept that has been almost as great as the like influence while we were awake. It has been vaguely understood that if we sleep with our head to the north it is much better than pointing in any other direction can possibly be, while lying upon our left side is a certain indication we are free from heart disease and lying upon our back is quite as certain a sign that we are intend-

ing to snore. Added to these the fdea has possessed us that our head must be higher than our feet, entirely overlooking the fact that the typical American, ever healthy, vigorous and good looking, is invariably represented in foreign papers as sitting in a very low chair, with his feet on the convenient mantelpiece, some yards, apparently, above

But Professor Fischer has changed all

that; he has demonstrated by a series of painstaking and careful experiments that we should sleep with our feet slightly elevated, or the head a trifle lower than the feet, as he puts it, and this condition he advises bringing about by placing pillows under the feet and none under the head. The advantages claimed by Professor Fischer resulting from this manner of lying are that the intellectual repose is much more profound than obtained by the present prevailing method; also, that amelioration of the nervous system is greater; that the effect on the veins is better and consequently the condition of the blood is improved and weakness of the lungs is thereby largely overcome. If in trying the effect of this position for sleeping any unpleasant sensation is experienced, the feet will be found to have been too high, and therefore they should be lowered little by little by using pillows of less thickness, until the proper height is reached, which is readily determined by the improved feeling of the

For women especially this mode of sleeping is recommended by the Professor, and he claims to be in receipt of endless communications from ladies throughout Germany who have found untold relief in following his simple prescription. In an essay recently read by the Professor the advantages to the physical nature from this mantakable and easily understood as such by the lecturer's audience in the plain but convincing language employed. Briefly, the Professor urged that the veins are better kept filled with blood, the blood flowing toward the brain is conducive of a clearer, more rested mental condition upon awakening, and the heart finding easier action is not called upon for such hard work, and, therefore, the tired feeling often accompanying the first awakening is done away with.

Origin of the Chiltern Hundreds.

London Daily News The stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds being manifestly destined to disappear ere long from the list of convenient parliamentary fictions, it is satisfactory to observe that this ancient office has found a historian in a contributor to the new number of the Quarterly. He traces it from the days when it was an active and honorable appointment, be-

broken the whole window as a single | by members desiring by that way to vacate Originally the grant was stated to be made because the Chancellor of the Exchequer "reposed especial trust and confi-dence in the care and fidelity" of the recipient, but the scandal occasioned by the fact that the notorious Mr. Edwin James, Queen's counse! in 1861, fled the country for pressing personal reasons, immediately after obtaining this nominal office, was too much, and Mr. Gladstone therefore expunged the honorific words from the form of the warrant. By some unexplained mishap, however, they found their way back again; but in 1877 they were once more stricken out by Sir Stafford Northcote, and have never since been restored. It is significant of the probable next step that the simple alternative course of allowing members a direct power of resignation, proposed more than a century ago for Westminster by George Greenville, is revived for Dublin by the recent home-rule bill.

RELIGION NOT THEOLOGY.

People Impressed as Never Before with Thoughts of Religious Life. New York Herald.

It might be safely asserted that there never was an age of such religious fervor as this. We are not optimists, but impartial critics, when we say that the average man is more interested in finding out whether or no he has a soul, and if so, what is to become of it, than ever before, The largest hall in New York can be readily filled if the subject discussed is the certainty of two worlds and the possibility of communication between them. The observer of current opinion is amazed at the attractive quality of these and similar topics, and is forced to the conclusion that the general appetite for information concerning the future has become almost abnormally whetted. In some respects it is the most devout and the most reverently inquisitive age of which history bears record. Skepticism veils its face because it is impotent; ridicule sneers in private, but seldom openly; sarcasm has discovered that the edge of its sword is dulled. Right or wrong, pleased with fables or not, this teased and fretted world is looking anxiously for some light which the pupils of Christendom do not as yet furnish. The greed for facts concerning to-morrow, and the solicitude with which men and women watch for them are so pathetic that they

are almost tragic. Accompanying this new phase of life is an indifference to theology and to conventional worship. Preachers are not apparently aware of the changes that are taking place in the public mind. They wonder why their pews are not filled and attribute it to the indifference of the people to spiritual things. But when two tables are spread, one with food that satisfies, the other with food that fails to do so, it is not surprising that the hungry go where they can get what they want; and it is mere blindness for the preacher to declare that no one is hungry because no one asks for the food he provides. There is no love of theology, no reverence for creeds in this generation, but there is a longing for information on the subjects indicated. And if the clergyman insists on theological discussion he simply imperils his usefulness.

Men or Women Nurses.

Dr. J. M. Taylor, in Therapeutic Gazette. There are very few good men nurses to be had, and perhaps it is just as well not I firmly believe that a woman can control a sick man better than a man can, at least in the capacity of nurse. In most of the hospitals abroad men nurses are banished and only women used. Then, again, the class of men who will take up nursing is, as a rule, very unlovely. We all know of a few admirable exceptions to this, and some of the best men nurses ever saw were colored or mulatto men. I had occasion to select a nurse for a patient who was himself a surgeon in the navy. When I asked him whether he would prefer a man or a woman, he promptly answered, "A woman, by all means; men nurses always smell either of hairoil or whisky," and this is pretty much the case. There are men who need a male attendant for special and particular reasons, and it is very difficult to get the right man, I assure you. But woman's special vocation is to nurse, and if she has had the right kind of training, both morable technically, it produces an exceedingly fine result, and it is my pleasure to testify in behalf of not a few splendid women who have taken up this career and who adorn it exceedingly, although their rewards, except in their own consciousness,

are few. Amending a Quotation.

"It is easier," the curate read, "for a needle to go through the eye of a camel." were spent with fatigue, and would not budge a step further. The party were compelled to alight, and forced the King to do the same—though he had but one boot, the other having stuck in the mud of the city ditch.

For some time they continued to wander

but the miller, thinking they were robbers, refused to open, and for more than half an hour persisted in the refusal. Eventually the King aproached, and speaking through the broken casement, endeavored to induce the broken casement, endeavored to induce the miller to receive them. "If we were to be claimed as an indisputable right on quite happily.

But the miller, thinking they were robbers, refused to open, and for more than half an stowed by the autocratic will of the reign-hour persisted in the refusal. Eventually ing sovereign upon county magnates or court favorites, till it had dwindled down, the broken casement, endeavored to induce to wander the miller to receive them. "If we were the autocratic will of the reign-hour persisted in the refusal. Eventually ing sovereign upon county magnates or court favorites, till it had dwindled down, the broken casement, endeavored to induce the miller to receive them. "If we were the court favorites, till it had dwindled down, the broken casement, endeavored to induce to wander the broken casement, endeavored to induce the broken casement to go the broken casement to provide the broken casement to go the